

number of small arms captured, we under-

Federal wounded were collected together, and formed a very large field hospital. The court yard of a farm house was selected, and acres covered seen reclining on the grass and expert surgeons operating with skill and zeal. By mutual consent, surgeons were permitted to treat prisoners of war; hence at the close of the battle many Federal surgeons remained behind, and their services sought much more than by the men. As many as could were taken to town and attended to good convenience being furnished much care manifested for their welfare.

**THE CONFISCATION PROGRAMME.**

The President has crossed the Rubicon. The late confiscation bill of Congress, if it is in some measure, discretionary with him when to issue his "public warning and

proclamation." He has decided against all delay; and has now irrevocably put forth the word that all who are engaged in the rebellion, or aiding and abetting it, must return to their allegiance within sixty days, on penalty of the forfeiture of all their personal property and all their life interests in their real estates. This proclamation has no limitation; it applies equally to regions already in our possession and to those which the Federal army has never reached. Its sweep, too, is as summary as it is universal: The President has no al-

ternative but to make the seizure as soon as practicable through the district marshals; and as soon as the fact of the owner's complicity with the rebellion is declared by the District Court, the property must be sold, or if it be slave property, the slaves must be declared free. The penalties take legal effect in sixty days, though their practical enforcement, of course, can only proceed with the advance of our armies, and the reorganization of the district courts. Even the President himself would have no

power to remit them, except by general amnesty, which it is not at all likely he will ever grant so as to restore property already lapsed—least of all slave property. The most that could be expected from him would be remission from personal prosecution under the general statute against treason. The success of this proclamation, as a reclaiming procedure, will depend almost entirely upon the manner in which the President and his generals back it up in their prosecution of the war for the next six weeks. They have not to enforce, as

**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**  
Fort Monroe, July 27.—The steamer *State of Maine* arrived from City Point with 350 released Union prisoners. Every courtesy was shown by the rebels. Gen. McClellan visited them at Harrison's Land.

The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners in baggage and cattle cars, saying their passenger cars were engaged in conveying troops to Gen. Jackson.

Our prisoners saw five trains of rebel soldiers going from Petersburg to Richmond. The rebel camps are about three

The rebels who burned a schooner on Friday night also crossed the river above Harrison's Landing and carried off 500 head of cattle belonging to the army of the Potomac.

There are considerable rebel forces along the river between City Point and Richmond, also at or near Petersburg. They appear to be moving the Petersburg troops north

but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

Richmond is said to be in good condition. Great care is being taken for the cleanliness of the streets.

The *Petersburg Express*, of the 25th, says that Farragut's and Porter's vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and James river.

Buffalo, Friday, July 24.

A banking house in this city received to-day, from Canada, \$1,600 in one hun-

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Times' special dispatch states that Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton had a long interview with the President, who has virtually relinquished to Gen. Halleck the entire military control. Gen. Pope leaves Washington to-day for the field.

The Tribune has the following:—It is whispered that Gen. Halleck has sent all the spades in General McClellan's army to the rear, and muskets to the front. "At all events, there was no digging there for the first time for many weeks, on the day after his [Halleck's] visit to the peninsula. Steps are being taken to bring loyal blacks by the hundred into the lines of Gen. Sigel, for what military purpose does not appear.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—It is stated that a large rebel force is being con-

It is believed that they already number some 50,000 men. It is stated that Jackson is in command, notwithstanding the rumor that Jackson is in pursuit of Gen. Pope.

It is believed that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above-named place, and are bringing all their forces there, that they can sweep the Richmond and

A company of rebel cavalry made an excursion to Gloucester Point on Thursday night, and carried off a lot of contrabands and all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms. They then burned a lot of ship timber and departed with their trophies.

Similar depredations are being committed in the vicinity of Williamsburg, by guerrillas in the uniform of rebel cavalry.

The gunboat *Dragon* was got off the shore safely.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Tribune's*  
Washington dispatch says, the War De-  
partment is about to issue important orders.



























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